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Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Before we take any action I hope we will consider our position and not preclude the possibility of some improvement in nomenclature, if we can work it out.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota subsequently said: Mr. President, during remarks I made in the consideration of a disarmament agency bill, I referred to the fact that I had spoken at the Interparliamentary Union Conference in Tokyo, Japan, in October, 1960, in which I had stated that complete and immediate disarmament is a mirage, and that the people demanded a secure peace.

I ask unanimous consent that the complete text of the remarks which I delivered at the Interparliamentary Union in Tokyo last October may be printed following the remarks I made this afternoon, and to which I have referred.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REMARKS OF U.S. SENATOR FRANCIS CASE AT INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE IN TOKYO, JAPAN, OCTOBER 1960

Mr. Chairman and my colleagues of the Interparliamentary Union, I, too—I will say to my colleagues from Great Britain—came here with the idea of dealing in sweet reason. I have been tremendously surprised that representatives of a power which has big armies, submarines, aircraft and rockets should worry about the simplest measures of self-defense when taken by a former defeated foe.

But if the delegates here may be a little divided on some things, there is one thing on which they have all been agreed, and that is that our hosts, the Japanese, have provided the finest possible setting for our deliberations. Never have arrangements been more complete. Never have people been more hospitable. The graciousness of the Emperor and Empress will be long remembered.

It is fitting that in this city the problems and prospects of disarmament should occupy our attention, for Tokyo, the metropolis of the world, was over 60 percent destroyed in the Second World War.

This land alone knows firsthand the complete devastation that comes with nuclear weapons. Last year, in Warsaw, we saw another ancient and beautiful city that had been 85 percent destroyed and its people decimated.

And between Warsaw and Tokyo, our Council met at Athens, where a brave nation was bled time and time again by the ravages of war. Against such a background, we should do our level best.

#### THE U-2 INCIDENT

The aftermath of Paris is a crisis in the United Nations at New York. Sharp words spoken there have had their echo here. We have heard sinister interpretations placed on the U-2 flight. May I remind everybody, however, that the purpose of the flight was only to provide safeguards against surprise attack. The plane carried no bombs. The pilot was only one man and not an army.

Harsh words should not dim the forthright conduct of the President of the United States. He could have let the blame fall on a clerk, he could have said nothing, but Mr. Eisenhower is a man of candor. He did not personally order the flight of May 1, but he had approved the securing of information to protect the peace; so he did not wash his hands of the matter. He accepted responsibility, and then he ordered the flights to stop.

#### U.S. RECORD OVER THE YEARS

The incident should not blind anyone to the overriding policies and longtime purposes of the United States, which through peace and war have been intended to make the world safe for democracy.

At the turn of the century, our blood and our treasure were spent to give Cuba her freedom and to put the Philippine people on the road to self-government. Twenty years later, our boys crossed the sea to help rescue freedom in France and to help Paderewski restore parliamentary government in Poland.

A generation later, they went again to all parts of the world—to India, China, and Australia—to aid beleaguered people.

Memories are short if Leningrad and Moscow have forgotten their calls for a second front.

Memories are short indeed if men have forgotten that food and clothing went to the families of the former enemy within hours wherever the flag of the United States went. Memories are short indeed if the efforts of the United States to establish the United Nations to maintain peace and to foster programs for the less developed nations are forgotten.

#### SEEK PEACE WITH FREEDOM

In concert with others, we now seek to maintain peace with freedom. The perils include fear, suspicion, and accident. Small nations rightly plead for consideration, because nuclear war would not recognize national boundaries. People are people wherever they live, whether in large countries or small.

Can fears be removed by words alone? They cannot. Will nations abolish arms without guarantees? They will not. Complete and immediate disarmament is a mirage.

People demand a secure peace; they want police to maintain order, effective controls to check disarmament.

The situation is not hopeless. Nations, like men, do not climb to mountain tops with a single bound. They get there one step at a time. Each step forward helps.

Your draft resolutions, Mr. Rapporteur, point the way. My own country's actions

support you. On general disarmament, President Eisenhower has joined with Prime Minister Macmillan in asking the United Nations to resume work on disarmament. It was not my country that walked out at Geneva last June. We were ready with proposals intended to meet the suggestions of the Soviet Union. I am sorry that they did not wait to hear them.

The United States has suspended nuclear tests and has declared its willingness to continue that ban while seeking jointly to develop full detection methods.

On the manufacture of fissionable material, on August 10 Ambassador Lodge proposed to the United Nations Disarmament Commission that the United States and the U.S.S.R. agree to end the production of fissionable materials for weaponry and to transfer over 30 tons of the material to peaceful purposes.

#### EISENHOWER'S FOUR-POINT PROPOSALS

On the peaceful use of outer space, on September 23 President Eisenhower put a four-point program before the General Assembly of the United Nations.

He proposed that, "celestial bodies be not subject to sovereignty" and that, "subject to appropriate verification, no nation put into orbit or station in outer space, weapons of mass destruction." He would extend the principles of the Antarctic Treaty to outer space.

On effective controls, both as to conventional and nonconventional armaments, Mr. Eisenhower said: "I solemnly declare, on behalf of the United States, that we are prepared to submit to any international inspection, provided only that it is effective and truly reciprocal."

On protection against surprise attacks, in 1955 at Geneva, Mr. Eisenhower proposed open skies or aerial surveillance.

To us, inspection does not mean espionage, but only effective controls.

The United States does not ask for any inspection that it would not accept for itself.

On these points, my colleagues, we can go forward.

We may seem to be in a dark forest, but let us not storm and blame one another. Let us look for the paths that lead to the sunlight.

Let us take what steps we can take together and develop programs of good will and mutual exchange until, as confidence increases, people everywhere can live under governments of their own choice in freedom and in peace.